

Had the United States treated its Spanish prisoners as it has treated its own soldiers the civilized world would have cried out against the infamy.

It would be very nice for the Republican party if the blame for the murderous incompetency that is destroying our army could be confined to Secretary Alger, but it can't.

Who would have taken the credit if the care of the troops had been a brilliant success, instead of an abject, humiliating, imbecile and damnable failure?

France

is mad because the Czar wishes to have the armies reduced. This would be a blow to the French hopes of having another war with Germany and re-conquering Alsace and Lorraine. Of course that shows the real feeling of the French. They want to be whipped another time. For a Government and army that could outrage the feeling of justice and humanity as in the Dreyfus case, will never be strong enough to conquer Germany. Much as Germany may desire it, under the circumstances and with the avowed intentions of the French, it cannot stop being prepared for any emergency.

The District Commissioners

should pay no attention to the anti-saloon law-breakers and to anti-law agitators, who are the meanest spies to be found.

The Commissioners should not ask the consent of those fanatics, who live off the dirty and unpleasant notoriety gained by attacking people carrying on a lawful business, which produces a large amount of revenue. If such a taxpayer makes application under the law for license, the Commissioners and their tools, the License Board, should stand merely by the law and not listen to those who are both against the law and the applicant. That is what they have to do.

The Post

and other Administration papers are striving very hard to whitewash Alger and McKinley and the Republican mismanagement of the war.

It McKinley does not remove and punish those responsible for the monstrous imbecility and corruption which has killed thousands of our soldiers, he assumes the responsibility and makes the Republican party the author and abettor of the misery which has disgraced us in the eyes of the whole world. No editorials to show that "nobody was responsible," though the results, the deaths and sufferings, cannot be denied, will save the Republican party from being held responsible at the coming elections.

A Democratic House must be elected, if the people are willing to have that national shame uncovered and punished! We hope that none of our friends will support a Republican candidate for Congress. For whatever his feelings may be, he will have to vote with his party, and the latter will do nothing to punish the rascals and oust the imbeciles and blockheads from our army and navy.

The Washington Papers vs. Germany.

We have several times lately been compelled to come out against the Star, Times, and Post, on account of their scurrilous and untrue attacks on Germany. They have done their best, by publishing lying dispatches, and mean editorials based on those lies, to incense the public mind against Germany and create a bitter feeling between the two nations.

The Star has in almost every number some squib about the German Emperor. The Post Tuesday calls him crazy. Now what are the facts? The German Emperor stands to-day as the most powerful monarch in Europe and Germany at the head of all other countries. Instead of being crazy, he is one of the most intelligent and able rulers—no other King, Emperor, or President, not even Mr. McKinley, the American President, being able to hold the candle to him.

Proof! Will anybody say that Emperor William would have done what President McKinley is doing now—to wit, allow his soldiers to starve and die by hundreds and thousands for want of food, medicines and proper sanitary treatment, and this in time of peace and after the war had closed? Do you think that the "crazy" Emperor, who only the other day helped to extinguish a fire by personal assistance, would have taken a visit of recreation, with the clamors from

Chickamauga, Montauk, Santiago, and St. Thomas sounding like so much thunder in his ears? Would that Emperor not have hastened to those camps to help his soldiers, and fallen like a hurricane upon those negligent, imbecile and cruel officials who had treated his soldiers as so many brutes?

Would the Emperor of Germany have left Alger as his Secretary of War, after he had found out the utter incompetency and stupidity, if not criminality, of that precious Secretary of War? Would he have permitted his Secretary of the Navy to put Sampson over the head of Schley?

If the Emperor of Germany is "crazy," what is Mr. McKinley?

If the Emperor of Germany had allowed his soldiers to be treated as Mr. McKinley treats the American soldiers, there would have been a revolution all over the country, from the Baltic to the Alps!

Who Is to Blame?

Throughout the United States men and women have been saving and planning for a year to give themselves the luxury and tonic of a summer under the sky. Delicate girls have gone into camp worn and pallid under the strain of overwork, and have gone home after a month or two in the woods robust, rosy checked, and ready to lace the trials of another year.

But this rich Government has taken a quarter of a million men, picked from eight hundred thousand for their superb physical condition, and in the course of a summer in camp has reduced them to pitiful ruins, has brought thousands to death and made thousands invalids for life.

If the officers charged with the care of these men have done their duty—it, as Secretary Alger says, the Quartermaster General's, Commissary-General's and Surgeon General's departments have all acquitted themselves magnificently throughout the whole war, and there is no fault to be found with them—who is to blame?

Not Alger Alone.

When a Russian family is driving across the steppes, pursued by wolves, one of the children is some times thrown into the hungry pack to enable the rest to escape. There are indications that something of this sort may be attempted in the case of the horrible army scandals. Secretary Alger is the most natural sacrifice, and the attempt to throw him to the wolves has already begun.

That will not do. That Mr. Alger has culpably failed to perform his high duties as they should have been performed is distressingly manifest. That his intrusion of politics into the military service has been disastrous is obvious to the meanest comprehension. But he is not the only guilty one, nor even the guiltiest, and his sacrifice will not save the rest. The chain of responsibility neither begins nor ends in Alger. It goes both lower and higher.

Send the Soldiers Home.

Not one of our camps is a fit place for men to live in. Not one has an adequate supply of pure water and proper drainage. Not one is properly equipped or supplied with the comforts and the necessities that sick and debilitated men should have.

It is not an exaggeration to say that most of them are pest-holes, destined to grow worse every day. Why are the soldiers kept there? Their presence is not needed for any military purpose. Their work is done. The war is over. The men need rest and reanimating influence of home.

Let them go where loving mothers, wives and sisters may take such care of them as is not possible at any camp! Break up the camps! Scatter disinfectants over the soil! Send the soldiers home.

Universal Peace.

The overshadowing difficulty, of course, in the way of universal peace, is the fact that each country wants something that can be obtained only by the sword. France would like disarmament, of course, but what about Alsace-Lorraine? Germany would be glad to spend less on guns and ships, but what is to become of Vienna when Austria breaks up? Russia would rather invest money in railroads than in armies, but how is China to be divided?

A Tariff Conundrum.

HERE is a funny paradox in trade and tariffs: The export of American manufactures of iron and steel for the last fiscal year amounted to \$70,367,000, and a protection organ boasts that "in iron and steel we can beat the world." Why then do we maintain an average duty of 45 per cent. on these manufactures, ostensibly to "protect" us from foreign competition which we are beating in the markets of the world?

German vs. American Military Methods.

It is safe to say the reorganized army that will be created after the war will have a real general staff—not a congeries of independent, jarring, self-important and incompetent bureaus, but a properly coordinated body, in which responsibility will be undivided and efficiency assured.

The German victories of 1870-71 were won by the Prussian General Staff. There was no inspired generalship in the field; the German soldiers were no braver than the French, but every German was put in just the right place, at just the right time, and in just the right condition, while the French transportation, commissariat and strategical arrangements were as muddled as if they had been managed by our own War Department. Germany won through system, and France lost through confusion.

If Germany should become involved in war tomorrow, it would be found that every possible detail had been provided for in advance by the General Staff, which is composed of the cream of all the officers of the army, and is under the direct control of the Emperor as Commander in Chief, free from any jurisdiction of the Minister of War. On the word for mobilization for an invasion of Russia every recruit would go to the right point for enrollment; he would find accommodations reserved for him in a certain car of a certain train; he would be taken smoothly, expeditiously, and accompanied by the proper supplies, to his corps headquarters; thence he would be transported, with the same celerity and precision, to the point of concentration of the particular army of invasion to which his corps had been assigned, and in the course of a day, or two at most, he and his comrades would be facing the enemy on a chosen field of battle.

If they won they would advance along certain specified routes, reinforced by reserves brought up on a prearranged schedule, and provided with every variety of supplies gauged to an ounce to the needs of the situation. If they lost they would fall back on a definitely planned line of retreat, and would be joined by fully equipped reinforcements at certain known points. If a hostile army threatened their flank a supporting army would be ready to hold it in check. Nothing would be left to chance, every conceivable contingency would be provided for, and the soldier would know that whatever happened to him all his needs, in sickness or in health, would be supplied.

Such knowledge gives spirit and confidence in an army. How much of either could be expected of troops treated as ours have been?

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Internal Revenue Decisions.

INFORMATION FOR BREWERS AND OTHERS.

STAMP TAX—WINES.

Wines bottled for storage in bins for aging purposes will not be received as having been "bottled for sale" until they arrive at a marketable condition, to be sold by dealer and delivered in bottles must be stamped.

Mr. C. H. Treat, Collector Second District, New York, N. Y.

This office is in receipt of a letter from Luyties Brothers, of 19-21 North William street, in your city, in which they refer to the correspondence heretofore had by this office with Tysen & Totten in regard to the stamping of wines bottled and stored in bins for aging purposes.

Luyties Brothers represent that the better grades of imported wines are totally unsalable and unfit for use unless they remain in bottles for some time, say from six months to five years. These bottles must be kept in bins in vaults where the temperature is comparatively cool and even, and where the atmosphere is always damp, and consequently the stamps would not remain upon the bottles, or, at best, they would become moldy and the print on them would become obliterated. Numerous other communications have been received from various representatives of the trade, in particular, a joint letter dated July 27, 1898, signed by Edinger Bros. & Jacob and 13 other dealers, setting forth the hardship that would ensue if stamps are required to be affixed to bottles when filled for storage for aging purposes.

The attitude of this office in its relation to the taxpayer has always been in the direction of relieving the latter from unnecessary hardship so far as may be done consistently with the interests of the revenue, and in view of the representations made to me, and upon further consideration of the matter, I am inclined to modify my decision of July 5, 1898 (No. 19647, Treasury Decisions), to the extent of holding that when foreign or domestic wines are transferred from bulk packages to bottles in an immature state for storage in bins for a considerable length of time for aging purposes, the wine so transferred to bottles will not be regarded as having been "bottled for sale" until such time as it arrives at a marketable condition, and the stamping of the bottle may be deferred until then. As soon as the wine is in marketable condition the liability to tax at once attaches and the stamp must be affixed. The affixing of caps or labels to such bottles will be taken as conclusive evidence that they are "bottled for sale" and if the stamps have not been attached prior to that time the bottle must be stamped without fail when the caps and labels are affixed.

You will please inform the parties interested accordingly. In the latter part of their letter, Luyties Brothers inquire whether, after they have sold a cask of wine to a private party who has made payment for the same, they may at the request of the purchaser bottle the wine in pint or quart bottles and deliver them to the purchaser without stamping.

You will please inform the parties that in the case cited this office can not undertake to inquire whether the sale of the wine was made before or after it was transferred to the bottles, as any attempt to make a distinction in this regard would result in injury to the revenue. Where wines are sold by dealers and delivered in bottles, it will be presumed that they were "bottled for sale" within the meaning of the law, and they must be stamped accordingly.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.

Justice in Maine.

Judge B. F. Cleaves, of the Biddeford (Me.) Municipal Court, made a novel announcement last week in connection with the prosecution of the liquor laws. The claim has been made that recent seizures of liquors have been based on political spite. Judge Cleaves seems to have taken the view of it. When Deputy Sheriff Renouf applied to him for a search warrant, the judge refused to issue it, and said: "I have decided to issue no more warrants to be used in prosecution of single individuals, while ten or twelve other individuals violate notoriously the liquor law and are allowed to continue. I am opposed to discrimination in the enforcement of the law, and had made up my mind that the next man who came in here with a complaint and asked for a warrant would be turned down, unless I was satisfied that an impartial enforcement of the law was contemplated."

Deputy Sheriff Parker, of North Berwick, who has seized \$3,000 worth of liquor in a motor during the last week made another seizure in the past week, and at the drug store of Joseph Landry, seized over 1,000 bottles of liquors and several barrels of ale and whisky.

Celebrated with Beer.

The Schlitz Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, has received a copy of a newspaper published in Hong Kong, China, in which it is stated that Admiral Dewey and his men celebrated at Manila the defeat of Cervera at Santiago by drinking 3,600 bottles of Schlitz beer. A few days after the great naval victory at Manila officers of the Schlitz Company wrote a letter to Admiral Dewey congratulating him on his good work. They also stated in the letter that an order for 3,600 bottles of beer had been sent to their Hong Kong agents and would be forwarded to Dewey and his men. The beer, according to the Hong Kong paper, was received a few days after Cervera's defeat, and the same day the fleet received news of the engagement off Santiago. This same Company has shipped 67 car loads of bottled beer to fill orders received from Manila, Philippine Islands. This means 480,500 bottles, and it will take two big steamers to carry that consignment. The beer will go by rail to the Pacific coast and will then be transferred to the Pacific Mail steamers Glengyle and Empress of India. The bottles have been packed with extra care and the greatest precaution will be exercised to keep the beer in excellent condition throughout the long voyage.

BOSTON'S FIGHTING BREWER.

No BRANCH of business in Boston has furnished more men in response to the call of the President of the United States for troops to fight the Spaniards in Cuba than the liquor trade. Several have lost their lives in the recent battles and by sickness incurred on the field, and others have returned home to receive the honors due to men who volunteer to go where their country calls. Among the latter is Lawrence I. Logan, who went out as Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Massachusetts, and after bravely serving with his regiment at Santiago returned home completely prostrated from fever and privation.

Col. Logan is proprietor of one of the most successful wholesale and retail liquor houses at the South end, and has a high standing in the trade. He is president of the Boston Beer Company, director of the Puritan Brewing Company, a bank director and a leading member in several charitable and benevolent associations. When the Southern war broke out he enlisted as a private, being then about twenty years of age, and since that time has been more or less connected with the military. He is a thorough soldier as well as a successful merchant.

Anheuser-Busch in Austria.

Again the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association has been victorious against its competitors at Vienna, Austria, obtaining the Great Gold Medal and the Highest Honorary Diploma for the best beer in the Exhibition held recently at that place. The Gold Medal and the Diploma were sent to Mr. Adolphus Busch by a special commissioner appointed for that purpose. A great thing for a brewery to obtain these honors at Vienna, where they use nothing but the very best that can be obtained.

BEER FOR JAPAN.

The Indianapolis Brewing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., has made a large shipment of bottled beer to Japan. The packages bore the address of "Y. Nishikawa, No. 1 Motokuchi Cho, Saichome, Tokio, Japan." There is nothing in a name, so long as the order is a good one.

The Frank Fehr Brewing Company

has agreed to give \$5,000 toward preparing suitable grounds for the establishment of a permanent United States army post in Louisville. Now listen to the *Voice's* howl.

The directors of the Home Brewery,

Indianapolis Ind., have voted to sell the plant to the Indiana Brewing Co., which is supposed to represent the malt trust. The price is \$400,000.

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